THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] THURSDAY, 21 DECEMBER, 1837. [NO. 9463.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock on the 2d January 1838, for the supply during the ensuing year of the undermentioned descriptions of stores for the use of this Department and of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Vessels—Distinct and seperate Tenders must be made for each description of supply.

1st. Miscellaneous articles as per list which will be shown on application at the office.
2nd. Clarified Tallow.
3rd. Firewood Baubul.
Ditto Aince.
Ditto Khair.
4th. Charcoal Baubul Large.
Ditto ditto Small.
5th Copper Annealing Tubes.

The Tender for miscellaneous supplies must specify a rate per cent above or below a list of prices which will be shown in this office at which the Contractor will undertake to supply the whole of the articles enumerated, those for the remaining articles to specify the rates at which each separate article will be supplied, and the sum of Rupees (200) must be deposited by each party whose tender is accepted for each seperate tender to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in entering into the necessary recognizances.

Any further information required may be had by application at this office.

Security will be required and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

F. McGILLIVRAY,—*Mint Engineer.*
Bombay, MintEngr's. Office, 19th Dec. 1837

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

THE Gleanings in Science, and Journal of the Assiatic Society published at Calcutta, from commencement to present date.

Lancet. 5 to 26 July 1834, No. 15 to 18 Vol. 2d. of 1833 | 34.

Dr. Corbyn's India Journal of Medical and Physical Science, December 1824,

March 1835, and March and November 1836.

the full price will be given by J. J. MALVERY.

THE ENGLISHMAN.
AND
MILITARY CHRONICLE.

THE largest and the most widely circulated daily paper in India. It is printed and published at Calcutta every Morning and Evening, Sundays excepted. Price SIXTY-FOUR Rupees per annum, exclusive of postage to stations beyond 40 miles from Calcutta.

OVERLAND NEWS.

PARTIES subscribing to the *Englishman* will, from the 1st of January 1838, enjoy the singular advantage of receiving direct from England, viâ Bombay, without any additional charge, monthly *Extras*, containing the latest European intelligence. This arrangement obviates the inconvenience hitherto resulting from the previous transit to Calcutta of English news arriving, in the first instance, to the Westward.

Address, *Post Paid*, Mr. J. H. Stocqueler, Proprietor and Editor of the *Englishman*, or Mr. W. Rushton Printer and Publisher,—Calcutta, November 23d. 1837.

ARMY OF INDIA.

MESSRS. DODWELL AND MILES, *East India Army Agents* 69 *Cornhill London* have completed and are preparing to publish (dedicated by permission to the Honorable Court of Directors of the East India Company) an alphabetical List of the officers of the Indian army at the Three Presidencies, from the year 1760 to the year 1834 inclusive, with the date of their appointment as cadets to that of their respective promotions and of their Retirement, Resignation, or Death, whether in India or England, This compilation, comprising the periods of service of 15,000 officers, is derived from authentic sources, and has been prepared with scrupulous care.

MESSRS. DODWELL AND MILES, propose to publish the List of each Presidency separately, at the following Prices, Bengal 15 Rs. Madras 12, Bombay 12 Rs. or the three Presidencies in one volume complete 30 Rupees.

Subscribers names received by MESSRS. SKINNER AND Co.

CHRISTMAS PREPARATIONS, *Mr. Leggett* respectfully reminds his customers and the public, who kindly intend to favor him with orders for Christmas-day, that all orders for Plumb Cakes, mince pies, and other pastry should be sent him by the evening of Saturday next, the 23d Instant.—Bombay, 21st December, 1837.

LOST.

FIVE Maps of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, being part of the County Fermanagh. Any person who will bring the same to the Adjutant's Office Fort George, will be handsomely Rewarded.—Bombay, 21st December 1837.

FOR SALE—No. XXVIII, of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st October 1837. Printed on Europe paper.—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 16th Dec, 1837.

JUST published, and for sale at the COURIER OFFICE,—THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1838, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Government during the year, printed on Europe paper.—PRICE RUPEES Two.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, embellished with a view of St. Thomas's Church with the proposed alterations, will be published the first week in January next. The army, civil, and Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the 31st of December, and the list of Officers serving in H H. the Nizam's Army to the 30th November. The whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES.—Courier Office, 21st December, 1837.

NOTICE.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS PAPER.

THE PROPRIETORS in consequence of numerous applications which have been made to them have determined from the 1st of January next, to fix the Rate of Subscription as follows viz.

14 Rupees per quarter or 56 Rupees per annum.

But if paid in advance.
40 Rupees for a whole year,
22 Rupees for the half year and
12 Rupees for the Quarter.

AUCTION on Friday, the 22d Instant, YATES AND Co., will sell by public auction on the Custom House Bunder, at 12 o'clock the undermentioned Bags of Sugar Damaged, by Salt Water as per Mark, on account of the underwriters, imported per ship *Drongan*, Captain MCKENZIE, the sugar will be put up in lots suited to purchasers.

J. B. C.
F. S. 56 Bags of Damaged Sugar.
J. B. C.
S. 14 Do. Do. Do.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ready Cash, and a deposit of 20 per Cent, to be paid down if required, at the time of the sale and the lots to be at the risk of the first purchasers the moment they are knocked down.—Meadow's Street, 20th December, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TOMORROW the 22d December instant, Messrs. *Frith, and Co.* will sell by Public Auction at his residence "Hope Hall" Mazagon—a portion of the Household Furniture, and property belonging to *Saville Marriot Esq.* (proceeding to the Neelgherry Hills) the same consists of a small quantity of plate, and plated Ware, Chairs Tables, Couches, a Sideboard, Book Cases, and dressing room Furniture, a first rate Grand Piano forte by "Erard" &c. &c. &c. and at noon, will be put up a Barouche, painted yellow, together with a pair of Grey Carriage horses, and Harness.

☞ No Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view—Nesbitt Lane, 21st Dec., 1837.

AUCTION.—On Tuesday the 26th inst. Messrs. *Frith and Co* will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 11 A. M. by order of the Mortgagee "*Dharamsey Hemchund*" a quantity of valuable Jewellery consisting of Gold Necklaces of various patterns, Gold Bracelets of do. Gold Bangles richly worked, Gold Bangles set with Pearls, Gold Ear-rings set with Brilliants, Diamond Rings, Emerald, do. Ruby do, Gold Watches &c. &c.

On the same day, Messrs. *Frith and Co* will sell on account of those concerned a few articles of Native Jewellery consisting of a Superb Diamond Necklace, Ear-rings and Broach, Gold Neck-chains and Bracelets, Diamond, Ruby, and Emerald Rings, Silver Ankle Ornaments &c. &c.—Nesbit Lane, 21st December, 1637.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 2nd January 1838, and following day, Messrs. FRITH AND Co., will sell by Public Auction, at his resisidence the "HERMITAGE" (near Gwalior Tank) the very elegant, and modern Household Furniture, and property, belonging to THE HONORABLE EDWARD IRONSIDE ESQ., proceeding to England, consisting of DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE composed of handsomely carved Jackwood Sofas, Cleopatra Couches, Settees, and Ottomans, covered with rich Silk Damask, and outer covering of Chintz, with Foot Stools to correspond, Chairs, elegantly carved pedestal stands for Vases, Work, and Chess Tables, with bags to match the Couches; Drawing, Writing, Card. Oblong, and Marble Tables, a very handsome Mahogany Sofa Table, Teapoys, Cheffoniers; a very fine toned cabinet Pianoforte by "Broadwood" in excellent order (if not previously disposed of by private contract) Cases for Ornamental China, and Shells, a very handsome Book case of large dimensions, with Glass doors, several nearly new and handsome English Carpets, Prints, and Oil Paintings, some of the latter by ancient masters and very valuable Superb Chandeliers, of 4-6-and 8 lights, Hanging Argand Lamps, with glass bottom Shades, double branched Wall Shades, both with, and without drops, alabaster Vases, Groups of Figures with Glass Shades, French Flower Vases with do. and, a great variety of very handsome table ornaments of ornamental China, 8 day clocks, and a variety of Busts of sizes, on brackets. CROCKERY, and *glassware*, consisting of splended Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert services of English porcelain, Handsome diamond cut glass dessert set, Tumblers of sizes, Wine, Claret, Champaign, and Liqueur Glasses, Finger Cups, Decanters &c. all to match, DINING ROOM FURNITURE, consisting of a very handsome set of Mahogany Dining Tables capable of dining 32 persons. Oblong, and Square Breakfast Tables on pillars, Pictures Bronze Argand Hanging Lamps, Sideboard, Globe Lamps, Couches, Chairs, Wallshades, &c. Silver and Plated Ware, Spoons, Forks, a pair of plated pedestal Argand Lamps, Candlesticks, Tea Service, a very elegant set of plated Dish Covers, 16 in the set, Soup Tureen &c. *Bed room* and *Dressing room Furniture*, of all descriptions comprising Elegant, and spacious Bengal and other large sized 4 Post Bedsteads, with hangings, and Curtains complete, small Beds do. Mahogany, and Jackwood Wardrobes with Wings for hanging dresses, others with drawers, and shelves, Cheval, and Toilet Glasses, Complete sets of Dressing and Bathing room, Kitchen, Pantry, and Dispense Furniture of every description, Cooking utensils, and a variety of other very valuable property too numerous to particularize.

On the Second day's sale at noon will be sold (if not disposed of previously by private contract) a London Built Barouche, lately put into complete repair, a handsome Bengal built Chariot, newly painted Green, with Drab linings, are in excellent order, and well worth attention, Stable Furniture, a Tent in good order, complete sets of Camp Furniture. A choice collection of some rare and valuable plants in Tubs, and Pots, Rose Edwards, Myrtles, Virbina's, Sweet Briars. &c. &c. in Flower stands, and Baskets, and Garden seats.

Catalogues will be published on the 26th inst. and can be had by applying at the "Hermitage," or at the Auction Room of the advertisers. The property will be open for inspection on Saturday the 30th instant. —Nesbit Lane, 21st December 1837.

નાંમીચી • ક્રીમતી • જ્વાકેંમત
જવેર • લીલાંકુ • ક્રરીને • વેચશે

મંગલવારે • તારીખ ૨ જી • જેનીવારી ૧૮૩૮ ને • દીને • તથા • તેને • બીજે • દાહાડે • મીશીઅ રશ • ક્રરીઠ • તથા • કુમપની • જવેર • લીલાંકુ • ક્રરીને • નામદાર • જડવરડ • આજરેનશાજડ • જ શકુમેર • શ્રી • જગલંડ • શધારેછે • તેનો • નાંમી ચો • તથા • નવો • ધેર • શનગારવાનો • શાંમાંન • ક્રરમીતેજ • નાંમનાં • ધેરમો • ગોવાલી આનાં • તલાવ • આગાલ • વેચશે • તેમો • દરાજગ • કુમનો • શાંમાંન • તેમો • ક્રનશીની • તોક્રો • નક્રશી દાર • શીક્રા • તથા • ક્રલીચોપાતરા • ક્રોચો • તથા શેતીશ • તથા • આતોમાંનશ • રેશમી • દામાશાક નાં • પરદાનાં • તથા • તેનાં • બાહારથી • ઢીટનાં • પરદાનાં • તે • શાઠે • પગ • મુક્રવાનાં • ટુલોક જુર શીઓક તોક્રે • નક્રશીદાર • પેદશતલ • જશટાંન શ • વાશેશક ક્રાંમ • ક્રરવાની • તથા • શેતરંજ • ર મવાની • ટેબલો • તે • ક્રોચોનાં • શામાંન • જેવી • ક્રોઠલીઓ • શાઠે * ચીતાર • ક્રાડવાનીક બલખવા નીક ક્રારડક બેડાંરોકી • તથા • મારબલ • ટેબલે ક એક • ખુરશનુમાં • માગાની • શીક્રા • ટેબલ ક ચાકે • પીવાની • ચેક્રોનીઅરશક એક • શારા • અવાજની • બરાડવુડની • બનાંવેલી • શારી • ક્રેબીનેટ • પેનાંક્રોરટ • તે • શારી • હાલતમોજ (તે જો • અગાકુ • ધેરમેલે • નકી • વેચાશેતો) પેટીઓ તે • ચીનાજ • જેબદાર • શામાંન • મથા • ક્રોડા • તથા • શીપો • મુક્રવાની ક એક • મોટી • ખુબશ્રુરત • ક્રાચનાં • બારનાંની • ખુક્ર • ક્રેશક ક્રેટ • લીએક • નવાં • જેવી • તથા • ખુબશ્રુરત • અંગરે જી • ક્રારપીટ • પરીનટશ • તથા • આજલ • પેનતી ગશક તેમો • ક્રેલી • પુરાતમ • આશાતર નીક • ત થા • શારા • નામીચા • મોટા ૪ — ૬ તથા ૮ દીવાનાં • જુમબરો * તાંગવાના • ગલાશ • બાટં મનાં • શેક્રેડ • શાઠેનાં • આરગાનડ • લાંપોક બેલ ડી • પેાંખડીનાં • દરાપનાં • તથા • વગર • દરાપ નાં • વાલશેડો * એલેબાશાતર • વાશેશક ક્રાચનાં પરદાની • તશવીરોક ક્રરેનય • ક્રલાવર • વાશેશા તેબી • ક્રાચનાં • પરદાનાં • તથા • થણીએક • તરે ક • તરેકનો • ખુબશ્રુરત • ચીનાજ • જેબદાર • ટેબલ • શીંગારવાનો • શામાંનક ૮ દાહાડાની • કુંચીનાં • થડીઆલાંક તથા • થણીએક • તરેકનાં જુદી • જુદી • જાતનાં • દગારાં • બેશાડેલાં • અરધાં પુતલાંઓક મટોડીનો • શામાંન • તથા • ગલાશ ક્રાંમ • તેમો • રોનક્રદાર • દીનરક નાશતા • તથા દીશરટ • શરવીશનાં • અંગરેજી • પોરશીલેન ક ખુબશ્રુરત • ક્રીરા • જેવી • ક્રાપનીનો • ગલાશ • દી શરતનો • શતાક જુદી • જુદી • જાતનાં • તંમબ લરોક વાલન ક ક્રલારટ * ચાંમપેન • તથા • લીક્રો રનાં • ગલાશોક ક્રીનગર • ક્રબેક દીક્રાનતરો • ઈવ ગરે • તે • શરવે • એક્રશરખુર્છક જમવા • ખાવાનો શામાંન • તેમો • શારો • ખુશનુમાં • માકુગનીનો ૩૨ માંણશીનો • ટેબલનો • શટ • એક ક બેડાં રોકી • તથા • શમચોરશ • નાશતાની • ઠંબાનાં પગની • ટેબલોક પીક્રટરો * પીતલી • આરગે ઔડ • ટાંગવાનાં • લાંપોક ખાજુનાં • ગલોબ • લાં પોક ક્રોચોક ખુરશીઓક વાલશેકદો • તથા • એ વગેરે * રૂપેરી • તથા • પલેટીડ • શામાંન • તેમો ચમચાઓક ક્રાંટાઓક એક • બેડ • મોલંબો • ચ ડાવેલો • પેદશતલ • આરગેઔડ • લાંપોક શમા દાંનીઓક ચાકે • પીવાનો • શામાંન • તેમો • એક • મોલંબો • ચડાવેલો • દીકીશનાં • ધોક્રણાં નો • શટ • એક • તેમો • નંગ • ૧૦ ક શ્રુરવાની • તુરીન • તથા • એ • વગેરેક શ્રુવાનો • તથા • દરે શીગા • રૂમનો • શામાંન • બધી • જાતનો • તેમો • નં મીચો • તથા • કુશાદ • બંગાલી • તથા • બીજ • મોટા • ઘોલીઆઓ • જતરી • તથા • કુરતી ન • શાઠે • તજઆર ક નાંધલા • બીજાંણાંઓ • તેકવાંજ ક માગની • તથા • ક્રનશીની • વારકરો બો • તે • ક્રપકાં • મુક્રવાનાં • પરદાઓ • શાઠેક બી જીઓ • ખાનાંઓની • તથા • પાટીઆંઓની * ચેવલ • તથા • તાએલેટ • આરશીઓક ક્રપકાં • પે કેરવાનો • નાક્રાવાનાં • ઓરડાનો • શામાંનનો • શટ • તજઆર ક બબર ચીખાંનાંનોક પેનતરી • તથા • દીશપેનશાખાંનાંનો • તજઆર • બધો • બધી • જાતનો • શામાંન ક રાંધવાનાં • વાશણો • તથા • થણીએક • બીજો • ક્રીમતી • શામાંન ક

તેને • બીજે • દાહાડે • બપોરનાં • જો • ક્રદાચ • ધેરમેલે • નકી • વેચ શેતો • જવેર • લીલાંકુ • ક્રરી ને • વેચશે • એક • લંનડનની • બનાવેલી • બરોચ • ગાડી • કુવડાંજ • શારી • પખે • શમરાવીછક એક ખુશનુમો • બંગાલી • ચારટ • નવી • ૨ બશ • રંગા ધી • રંગાવેલીક તથા • તેની • દરાબ • લેલીનછે • તે • બંધો • શારી • હાલતમો • તથા • શારી • ક્રીમત દારછક તબેલાનો • શાંમાંન ક એક • તંમબુ • શારી હાલતમોછે • તથા • ક્રાંપનાં • શાંમાંનનો • શટ • ત જઆર ક એક • જઠો • નાદર • તથા • ક્રીમતદાર • તબમો • તથા • કુડાંઓમે • રોપેલાં • જાહાડોનોછે —તેમો • રોશ • જડવરડ ક મરતલશક વરખીના શક થુવીટ • બરાજઆર • તથા • એ • વગરે • બી જુબી • તે • ક્રલોવર • જશતાંડ • તથા • રોપેલી ઓમોછે • તથા • બાગમાં • જાહાડો • મુક્રવાનાં બાજટો • કુપરછે ક

તેનુ•ચોપાંનીકુ•તારીખ ૨૬ મી•ચાલતા•
મડીનાંનીએને•દીને•છપાઇ•તઇઆર•થાશે
તે•એ•કુરમીટજે•વાલા•ધેરમો•તથા•આએ•
જાકેર•ખબર•છપાવનારનાં•લીલાંકુ•ખાનાંમો
થી•મલશે—એ•જાશકેઅંામત • તારીખ ૩૦
મી•ચાલતા•મડીનાંથી•દેખાડવા•શારૂ•કુથાડ
શે—નીશબેટ•લેન•તારીખ ૧૮ મી •દીશેમ
બર ૧૮૩૭ ❀

FOR Sale at Messrs. Macvicar, Burn and Co.'s Godowns.

Sherry from Cockburn, and Co. of Leith at..... 20 Rs. per doz.
Champaigne from Mumm,
Giesler and Co.....45 do.
Hock.....do.....do...30 do.

Rampart Row, 2 1st Dec., 1837.

WISSWANATHJEE GOPALLJEE BABAJEE WISSWANATHJEE, BHAWOO WISSWANATHJEE, and DWARCABOYE, the wife of the said WISSWANATHJEE GOPALLJEE, respectively of Bombay Hindoos, have contracted to Mortgage their two Houses with their appurtenances, situated without the Fort, at Parell, near *Junnordun Balljee's* Vacant Ground, and Assessed No. 35 and 36, therefore if any person or persons having claim whatever, by way of Mortgage or inheritable right; he, she or they, are hereby requested to apprize the same to *Gunputrowjee Sadasewjee, Prabhoo*, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else he, she or they, will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 19th December, 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 12th December, 1837.

1. The General Court Martial of which Major J. Crawford Her Majesty's 6th Regiment of Foot is President, will re-assemble in the Mess Room of Her Majesty's 6th Regiment of foot at Colabah, on Thursday next the 14th instant at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

2. With reference to the Government General Order of the 4th instant, Assistant Surgeon A. Durham, is attached to do duty with the 2nd Battalion of Artillery until further orders.

3. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Capt. R. Woodhouse. Deputy Judge Advocate General P. D. A. from 11th Decr. to 31st Decr. on medical certificate, to proceed to Bombay.

Ensign W. Reynolds, from 15th Decr. to 15th Feby. 1838, on urgent private affairs, to proceed to Bombay.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 13th December 1837.

With the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor.

1. The Garrison of Bombay will furnish a Member for the General Court Martial ordered to re-assemble to-morrow forenoon, and of which Major Crawford Her Majesty's 6th Regiment is President, in room of Captain Minton, Her Majesty's 6th Regiment, reported sick.

The name and date of Commission of the Officer who may be warned for this duty, to be sent to the Adjutant General's Office immediately.

2. The following removals and promotions in the subordinate Medical Department, are ordered:—

Apprentice George de Cruz, is removed from the Bombay European Regiment, to the 1st Battalion of Artillery.

Apprentice D. Bolton, from Her Majesty's 6th Regiment of Foot, to the Bombay European Regiment.

Apprentice C. Bromley, from the Bombay European Regiment, to Her Majesty's 6th Regiment of Foot.

First Grade Apprentice Anoop Sing of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to be 2nd Hospital Assistant, and attached to the Hospital of the Gun Lascars at Ahmednuggur.

Second Grade Apprentice Isaac Abraham of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to be 1st Grade Apprentice.

3. The Native General Court Martial re-assembled at Baroda on the 20th ultimo, and of which Subedar Major Soobanjee Nagtia of the 2nd or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry is President, is dissolved.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 14th December 1837.

1. The following removal and posting is ordered.—

G. A. Litchfield, Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel, from 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, to 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.—Vice Gordon retired.

Lieutenant Colonel B. Sandwith, late promotion, is posted to the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

2 The undermentioned Officers lately admitted to the Service, are attached to do duty with the Regiments specified opposite their names, and directed to join.

Cornet P. L. Fagan,.....1st Regiment Light Cavalry.
Ensign G. F. Barra,.....21st Regiment Native Infantry.

3 The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Lieutenant W. A. Hamilton, 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, from 14th December, to 10th January 1838.—On private affairs, to proceed to Bombay.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 15th December 1837.

1 The Officer Commanding the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, has permission to detach a Recruiting Party of 1 Subedar, 1 Naique, and 4 Privates to the Southern Concan.

2. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Captain J. H. M. Martin, 3rd Troop H. B., from 15th December, to 15th January 1838.—On urgent private affairs, to remain at Bombay.

Memorandum.

A supply of "blue grey" Cloth having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, Great Coats for the Native Army will be in future made up by the Clothing Agent, of that colour, instead of dark gray.

ERRATUM.

The leave of absence granted to Brevet Captain R. Hutt of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, in G. O. of the 1st instant, should be from 1st December to 28th February 1838.—Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

STRATFORD POWELL,—*Lieut. Col. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.*

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 12th December 1837.

No. 536.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Major Jervis, Inspecting Engineer in the Deccan, to be absent from his station, with leave to visit the Presidency, from the 12th to the 31st instant, on private affairs.

No 537.—The benefit of the General Order, No. 207, of the 20th April last, is extended to Warrant Officers serving at Full Batta Stations.

Abstracts on account of those entitled thereto, for the difference of allowances from the 1st May, are to be preferred to the Pay Department.

No. 538.—The Pay and Batta of Conductors and Sub-Conductors are fixed at the rates established for those ranks under the Bengal Presidency. The present Pay of Conductors, vizt. Rupees 80 7 0, is accordingly divided into Pay Rs. 50, and half Batta Rs. 30 7 0, and the present Pay of Sub-Conductor, vizt. R. 53 4 3, into Pay 30 7 0, and half Batta 22 13 2, and the one remaining Pie is struck off. The Field Batta of Conductor, now Rupees 40, is reduced to 30 7 0; and that of Sub-Conductor, now Rupees 10, is increased to Rupees 22 13 2. The new rates of Field Batta to to have effect from the 1st last.

2. The House rent of Sub-Conductor is increased from Rupees 10 to 15 from the 1st January next, and all allowances hitherto drawn by this class of Warrant Officers, which are not allowed to Conductors, are discontinued from the same date.

Bombay Castle, 14th December, 1837.

No. 539.—Lieutenant Colonel F. Hickes of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 540.—The following promotion is made:—

Infantry.

Senior Major J. Little to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Burford deceased.—Date of rank 6th Decr. 1837.

Left Wing European Regiment.

Captain (Brevet Major) W. Henderson to be Major, Lieutenant H. Stiles to be Captain, and Ensign T. R. Morse to be Lieutenant, in succession to Little promoted.—Ditto Ditto.

No. 541.—Surgeon M. T. Rays, M. D. of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 542.—Captain Decluzeau, Commissary of Ordnance of the Northern Division of the Army, is allowed an extension of leave until the 25th instant, to enable him to rejoin his station.

No. 543.—By a resolution passed in the General Department under date the 13th instant, Assistant Surgeon J. Bourchier, M. D. has been appointed Civil Surgeon at Rutnagherry.

Bombay Castle, 15th December, 1837.

No. 544.—The Town Major, the acting Senior Deputy Commissary of Stores, and the Barrack Master, are appointed a Committee for the performance of a duty in respect to which, instructions will be issued to the President.

The Committee will assemble tomorrow, at the Office of the Superintendent of Fire Engines.

No. 545.—Captain W. D. Cruickshanks of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Counil,
(Signed) E. M. WOOD,—Lieut. Col. *Sec. to Govt.*

EXCISE DUTY ON SALT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Truly Mr. Editor the public must be very gullible if they are misled by the article in today's Gazette respecting the excise duty on salt, or look upon it as any answer to my letter which appeared in your columns.

The first fact noticed in that letter had reference to the Editorial in the Gazette of the 11th instant.

The second fact the Editor answers by an *opinion of his own*, "we shall rather think" says he "that C. is mistaken," again then I repeat, that what is there stated is an undeniable fact, "susceptible of easy proof to any one who will take the trouble of inquiry."

The third fact which I also reaffirm "admits as ready proof as the other," he meets with an assertion, "the saving of the one he observes will by no means prove a recompense for the other."

The fourth fact he does not meddle with. Until then he grapples with and upsets these said facts his observations are clearly *vox et preteria nihil.*

I shall take the liberty of giving the sapient Editor a parting piece of advice, for this must be my finale, namely, to inquire first and reason afterwards, instead of the converse, which seems to be too much his wont, by doing this he will not indeed expose the Government, but he will stand a better chance of not exposing himself, and that would go for something in most people's estimation.

Your &c.
C.

We have inserted the above letter in our columns as C has thought necessary to reply to the observations in the Gazette, but we consider it *res inter alios acta* and make no comment.—ED.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—21ST DECEMBER, 1837.

	MOR.	EVE.
Thursday	5 9	5 33
Friday	5 58	6 28

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign Taylor, Atchd. 8th Regt. N. I.
Major James Blair, Nizams Cavalry, from Momeabad.
Lieut. W. St. Clair, H. A. from Poonah.
Major G. Jervis, Engineers, from Deckan.
Ensign William Reynolds, 14th Rt. N. I. from Ahmedabad.
Asst. Surgn. Jas. W. Winchester, N. D. from Persian Gulph.
Asst. Surg. Stuart, Bengl. 5th Local Horse, from Bhopawar.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. & Adjt. McIntyre, Bombay Regt. to Poona.
Asst. Surgeon. Edwards, 16th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Frank Wells, 15th Regt. N. I. to Deckan.
Asst. Surgn Heddle, Staff, to Khandeish.
Lieut. Col. J. Little, B. E. Regt. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

On Sunday the 17th Instant, the wife of Mr. Francis Leggett, of a son.

At Sattara, on the 15th instant, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Ovans, of a son.

At Mahaluxmee, on the 18th Instant, the Lady of Captain Swanson, of a son.

On the 20th instant, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon J. Bourchier M. D. of a son.

DEATH.

At Ahmednuggur Dec. 15th, George Thomas, infant son of the Rev. G. W. Boggs, aged one year and 14 days.—Also on the 17th, Mary Jane, daughter of the Rev. G. W. Boggs, aged 4 years, and 3 months, and 6 days, both of dysentery.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 19th.—Ship Calcutta, Joseph Brown, Master to Liverpool.

Passenger.—A. Donoho.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

The East India Company's Brig, Taptee, Brig of War Euphrates, and Sloop of War Clive.

STEAMER.—Atalanta,

FREE TRADERS.—Princess Charlotte, Hannah, John Knox, Asia. Lady Feversham, Elora, Frances, Urania, James McInroy, Gilmore, Boyne, Bombay Packet, Malabar, Drongan, and Ganges.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze. Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Hydroose, Good Success, Sandwich, Maamoody, Emily, Orleana, Sumdany, Sultana, Anna Maria, Sophia, Hero, Bombay Castle, Edmonston, Haywood, Ruparell, Caledonia, and Clarissa.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, and Mahoemedee.

THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, 21st DECEMBER, 1837.

If our relations with China are to continue much longer upon the uncertain and unsatisfactory footing they are at present it will not be long, we think, before our merchants seek in some other quarter that market for their produce which the authorities at Pekin so pertinaciously continue to refuse. We consider that it is nothing but the weak silly and vacillating conduct of the British Government which has brought matters to their present untoward pass. Years since had the British Governments after the example of some of its subjects, presented the mouths of its guns, instead of dribbling shuffling and prostrating itself before the under-strappers of Canton, or had it but recently taken advantage of the contemptuous treatment which its envoy received, and sent a few round shot among their toy and tea shops, we should not be at present conjecturing what would be the fate of that commerce, which for a hundred years we have stooped cringed and danced like puppets to bolster up. It appears to us that in order to obviate our present inconveniences a certain fixed and unchangeable location of our trade must now be looked for, and if this cannot be secured by treaty, our arms are long enough to take it and withal to keep it. A British port or settlement once established we need not trouble ourselves much about a permission to reside at Canton or elsewhere in the Celestial Empire, except at that small portion which should be large enough to shelter British shipping and to discharge the cargoes of the Chinese junks which would resort thither.

We know not whether the discussions on board the *Atalanta* are terminated or not, but as the public service runs the hazard of being much prejudiced by the occurrence of such disputes and misunderstandings (to apply to the acts of certain persons no stronger language or designation) we consider that we should say a few words with respect to that necessary part of the complement of a steam vessel, the persons employed in the capacity of Engineers. This is not the first time we have heard of cavilling, if not of disobedience of orders, on board the steamers, and of an unwillingness manifested by the occupants of the engineering room to subscribe to the orders conveyed to them through the junior marine officers. As therefore matters of this nature if carried to excess might be productive of great inconvenience as well to the persons engaged on board the steamers as to the passengers proceeding in them, and might also under adverse circumstances endanger the safety of such vessels, we shall at once express our impression on the subject of the contracts under which the engineers who have been engaged are serving. We presume that these persons were perfectly acquainted with the fact, or informed at the time of entering into their several engagements, that they were to be employed in vessels which were armed equipped and manned as vessels of war. and that they might be required to perform their duties either on a peaceful voyage up the Red Sea, or ,as in the case of Mangalore the other day, transporting troops and munitions of war, and be moreover engaged in offensive or defensive measures against an enemy, as the exigencies of the service might require. We take it indeed for granted that such was the case, and that the chances of occupation in such several ways must have been present to the understanding of these men even if the contracts were silent on such matters. If such be the case, and we cannot doubt it, we are utterly at a loss to conjecture what exception there is to urge on the part of these engineers which would exempt them from the same obligations and subjection to military and marine discipline, which every other man woman and child on board is bound to observe and to submit to. We will take the case of passengers, and we suppose that the Engineers of the *Atalanta* will scarcely pretend to a higher title to immunity than these, and we would ask whether in cases of emergency these even would not be expected and required to yield obedience to orders, without inquiring whether they came through a Captain a first Lieutenant or the most junior officer in the ship. The orders given by a junior officer, even on the supposition that they emanated directly from himself, if they were made in the execution of his allotted duties are not more his personal orders than are those which having been pronounced by a superior are merely communicated through the junior officer as a medium. Whatever quibbles may be resorted to there can no question that every order given on board a vessel of war, or any other vessel, is *primâ facie* the order of the officer chief in command, until the contrary is established, and if any of the subordinates exceed their authority the means of correction are so well known that an irregularity could not long exist without redress being afforded. A prompt and instant obedience to orders, however, appears to us to be more absolutely and imperatively required on board a steam than any other vessel. Their progress is unusually rapid and mischief may speedily ensue; they approach and hug the shore, ascend rivers and encounter more hazards for these reasons than vessels which keep the open sea, their safety therefore is much more frequently compromised, and were it not for the celerity with which an order can be given and obeyed for arresting the operations of an engine the lives of all might be in constant jeopardy. If in cases of emergency therefore no order unless proceeding from the Captain himself could penetrate the sanctum of the Engineers how absurd must such a system appear, and how frequently would a vessel be lost for want of the rapid and timely direction of the officer on the watch. We must think if our Rulers in Leadenhall street had not been napping a little that the inconvenience we have at present to encounter, for want of a proper understanding in this matter, might have been saved us. If the Directors had paid that attention to the representations which we know have been made to them, not once but two or three times within the last year, the engineers serving in their steam vessels would have been put upon such a footing as that we should not now have been discussing a question of discipline in which some of their own servants are the figurantes. We have heard something about putting the engineers upon a different footing to that of the other persons employed on board the steam vessels, but to this we must earnestly enter our protest. Although difficulties may be experienced with the present engineers of the Company we believe there are hundreds of equal skill to be obtained in the United Kingdom who will have no qualms such as some here have suffered, or raise questions of punctilio with their masters and employers. No, the service to be effective must be one and entire, —no difference between this man and that, all must be equally bound by—all must equally respond to the orders which may be given on board, whether they issue from the Captain or the Coxswain. We hope that our Governors, having had communicated to them a short note of our present difficulties, will throw off their lethargy and put their Steamers on the same footing as the Government War Steamers, and then we think we can assure the engineering fraternity that there will be but little room for the display of that taste for discrimination which it seems at present to manifest.

We suppose we shall see the *Hugh Lindsay* about the evening of the 24th. We do not know what was said by her Commander about the date of her return, but he prides himself we believe on keeping his time. The important questions pending in Europe make us more than ordinarily anxions for our next arrivals.

On the 5th of March 1836 a letter, signed by the late Captain Rene Payne appeared in our columns, containing reflections on the conduct of Captain Ardlie of the Ship *Ganges* on his voyage to England in that vessel. We were yesterday favored with a visit by Captain Ardlie and another gentleman who went passenger in the same vessel on the voyage which was the subject of the letter of Captain Payne, and we have also seen various other letters, one of them written by another passenger, and the information we have thence collected has satisfied us that the conduct of Captain Ardlie on the passage in question was not in any manner calculated to give occasion to the reflections of which he complains. We are at a loss indeed to understand how such a letter could have obtained insertion in our columns, and we must regret the inadvertence to which we owe the visit of Captain Ardlie. We can only hope that the *Ganges* which is now again among us may have a prosperous voyage on her return.

MADRAS

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—DEC. 9.

A letter from one of the Passengers in the *Duke of Roxburgh* states that the *Hope* whose loss we announced in our issue of Wednesday, was insured; with the exception of property to a large amount belonging to the supercargo Mr. Hunt, who is luckily a young man of fortune. The *Hope* was very richly laden with silks and teas: about £10,000 worth of the former were saved. The *Roxburgh* spoke the *Lord William Bentinck* from Bombay, on the 1st August.

OVERLAND JOURNEY.—We have just been favored by Mr. Waghorn's Agents Messrs. Farnworth and Co. of Bombay, with the following particulars respecting his Agency in Egypt, which will be of interest to those whose thoughts are directed towards England via the Red Sea. Mr. Waghorn's terms are as follows.

"Between Suez and Alexandria.
Ladies..... 100 Dollars each.
Gentlemen..... 60 " "
Between Cairo and Alexandria.
Ladies and Gentlemen... 30 Dollars each.

For which charge they will be provided with the following accommodations; vizt. On the Nile, and on the Canal, they will have either the excellent Boats of the Nile Insurance Company with accommodation for four Travellers, or the best Arab Boats, also Servants will be provided, among whom will be a good Cook, and a Servant speaking English fluently, with as many assistants as may be required.

In the Desert, each Gentleman willl be furnished with one Dromedary, and as many Camels as the transport of his effects may require. Ladies will find ready the necessary relays of Horses or Donkeys with English side saddles, or Tahterrawans as they may prefer; but as these have proved a very expensive arrangement, Gentlemen requiring Horses or Donkeys for their conveyance will subject themselves to an extra charge. A Janissary will also accompany them encharged with the Tents, Water and other requisites.

When a steamer is expected, passengers from India will be sure to find at Suez every necessary comfort prepared for their arrival; not only good Servants, Tents, Nile water, etc., but provisions for their table sent from the Hotel at Cairo.

The Porterage as well as the Transport of Travellers effects will be at Mr. Waghorn's *responsibility* and expence as likewise their Boat hire at Suez, thus defraying all but their *table expenses*.

Passengers who may wish these comforts prepared for them at Cossier will find in readiness any thing they may previously order but must give Mr. Waghorn previous notice of their intention of landing there, as the distance is too great for him otherwise to incur the risk and expence without a guarantee for his repayment.

CONSERVATIVE.—DEC. 8.

COLLISION AT SEA BETWEEN THE DUKE OF SUSSEX AND JULIA.—In another part of our paper will be seen an extract from the *Singapore Chronicle* giving a short account of a collision at Sea between the Ship *Duke of Sussex* and the Bombay Ship *Julia*. By letters from the *Duke of Sussex* the following particulars have been ascertained. The *Sussex* in company with the *Vansittart, Morley, Ariel, Balguerie* and six other vessels, was on her passage to Singapore and met with dark squally weather off the great Carimon Islands. About one in the Morning the weather cleared a little, after a heavy squall the *Sussex* made sail and was going at least 10 knots when a Ship was discovered right ahead, she was supposed to be at anchor and the *Sussex* was steered to pass close to leeward, but suddenly the ships came in contact with a violent shock, five of the *Julia's* crew were washed overboard and drowned, the Gunner was killed by the falling of the wreck and the ship lost her bowsprit and foremast. The *Sussex* suffered trifling damage and took the *Julia* in tow at daylight. It appears that the *Julia* was lying with her topsails in the cap, was just going to anchor and had *stern way* on, when the collision occurred. The night was very dark and there appears no blame attached to either party. The *Sussex* was to sail on the 23d of October.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—DEC. 7.

By some unlucky misunderstanding about the Steamer yesterday morning, Prince Henry and the party invited to accompany him to Barrackpore were kept waiting in the *Soonamookey* till near twelve o'clock before the *Thomas* Government steamer was ready to take them in tow. Being so late, they did not stop at Cossipore and having the tide against them only reached Barrackpore at four o'clock,—whence after partaking of a tiffin His Royal Highness started in his palkee at half past six with Capt. Arreens and Captain Caine, for Benares. The tedious passage to Barrackpore was however enlivened with a merry dance in the *Soonamookey*. The health of the King of the Netherlands was toasted on board in honor of His Majesty's birth day, and the occasion was celebrated by a salute from the Dutch Frigate.

The party given on Tuesday to the young Prince of Orange by Baboo Dwarkannuth Tagore, was as creditable to the Baboo's taste as to his hospitality. It commenced with a sumptuous dinner at four o'clock to 50 or 60 persons; after which His Royal Highness was entertained with a ride upon an Elephant, an exhibition of Jugglers' feats, a Nautch in the best style, a *Katpootlee* Nautch, Fireworks and finally an elegant Supper. His Royal Highness and his Naval friends seemed to be highly pleased with the entertainment. Perhaps, however, they missed the most agreeable part of a social assembly—the Ladies. We suspect that the reason why the worthy host did not make it a Ladies' party was, that he concurred with many of our own countrymen in doubting the propriety of asking English ladies to an Indian nautch.

BENGAL HURKARU.—DEC. 8.

A letter from Cawnpore states, that the Governor General has written to the Commissariat Officers in charge, up the country, to know, if his marching through the different districts in the present distressed state will be injurious, as, in the event of its being so, he will return to Calcutta from Allahabad. The point has been referred by the Deputy Commissary General to some of the Collectors, his own opinion being, that the *progress* ought not to proceed.

Those only who are behind the scenes can possibly fathom the cause of our morning contemporary's many hard words at Mr. Waghorn. But as we happen to know something about it—something touching services solicited and declined, we are not surprised that the "*sportæ injuria formæ*" has rankled, and led to the repeated endeavours to undervalue Mr. Waghorn's labours and exertions in behalf of Steam Communication. The dispute between this gentleman, and Colonel Campbell, the British Consul at Alexandria, was too good an opportunity to be thrown away; and of course the *Englishman* has made the most of it; and because Mr. Waghorn's style of writing on a subject to which he has de[illegible] best part of a life with an intensity beyond all praise, is somewhat pungent, and in character with the straitforward honesty of a sailor's tone, our Chesterfieldian friend is shocked by the unbecoming language and the "transgression of the bounds of gentlemanly propriety."

But even if our cotemporary's refined and delicate taste had been a little disconcerted by Mr. Waghorn's calling things by their right names, there was no occasion to misrepresent the circumstances which produced his remonstrance. No where does it appear that we have been gole

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o discover, that the Pacha of Egypt stipulated for the re-yment of any expenses incurred in building a depot for s at Suez.

On the contrary, in Mr. Waghorn's letter, there is the llowing passage which would be utter nonsense had here been any "*quid pro quo*" required; "I must say he true dignity of her Majesty's ministers and the Court f Directors, would have been best upheld in accepting he Pacha's offer, in the same gracious manner that it was nade; and if Her Majesty's Ministers and the Honora-le Court had no wish to accept the obligation of such avors, either might have courteously sent a present beyond he value."

Now where was the favor, if the thing done was not a the expense of the Pacha? Mr. Waghorn is naturally fearful that the interference of Col. Campbell will damp Mahomet Ali's disposition to promote the facilities of Steam communication, and hence the expression of his disappointment in strong but scarcely warranted words.

The *Englishman* sneers at Mr. Waghorn's services, and hinks Steam will progress as well without him but dmitting this (which however we do not) it would be a orry return for past exertions, when the cause was sink-ng, to depreciate them when circumstances have become nore favourable.

There is an inconsistency too, in our contemporary's attacks on Mr. Waghorn after his decided censures on Captain Grindlay for an alleged lukewarmness in the cause.

AGRA.

AGRA UKHBAR.—DECEMBER 7.

Sir Charles' departure is postponed until the 20th, before which the necessary preparations for his march will not have been completed.

In a Late letter from Captain Grindlay to a Field Officer of the Bengal Army, which has been politely shewn to us, the following interesting paragraph occurs: "The Boon has been improved in consequence of the Memorial which I recommended: three years furlough are to be included in 35 years service, two years in that of 30 and one in 25." This will improve considerably the present condition of the service as may be briefly shown. The Memorial alluded to the length of service required by the Court from their Officers, to entitle them to the respective Pensions of Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major and Captain, and urged, that three more years service might be taken off from each grade. With this solicitation the Court have so far complied, that a Colonel instead of serving 38 years including three of furlough to entitle him to his Pension, has now only 35 years to serve inclusive of three for furlough, or an *actual* service of 32 years. Lieutenant Colonels in the same way, instead of being obliged to serve 33 years including three for furlough, will now require to serve 30 years including two for furlough, or an actual period of service of 28 years. Majors by the operation of the same measure in lieu of serving 28 years, including three of furlough, will now have to serve 25 years including one year for furlough, or 24 years actual service. No alterations have been made as to the period of service required of a Captain to entitle him to the pension of his rank.

This act of the Court confers an important benefit to the Army, for by abridging the allotted period of service, it will generate a more rapid promotion throughout the body, as well as enable individuals to retire at an earlier age and at a period of life, when a few years are of the highest value. The establishment of a Retiring Fund would now render the service a very desirable one, and it remains for the army to concentrate their efforts on this object.

MIRZAPOOR.—The Right Honourable the Governor General and the Miss Edens honoured Mirzapoor with a visit, on Monday, the 26th instant. Our noble visitors were received at Naur Ghat by the Civil and Military Authorities. The Miss Edens remained to sketch some of the stone Ghats and Temples for which Mirzapoor is remarkable, while His Lordship proceeded to inspect the well arranged Stick Lac Factory of Messrs. B. B. and Co. and some of the Carpet Manufactories for which Mirzapoor is so much celebrated. His Lordship was then rejoined by the Miss Edens, and the whole party went to view a very beautiful and elegant specimen of Hindoo modern architecture as exhibited in the house of a rich native merchant of the name of Bickeeram. After having examined the interior economy of the house the party adjourned to the hospitable mansion of our worthy and respected Judge, Mr. H. H. T., where preparations had been made for their reception. After breakfast the Miss Edens returned to finish their sketches of the Ghats, and His Lordship gave private audiences to such of the Gentlemen of the Station, as desired that honour. Lord Auckland then visited the Jail and was, we understand much pleased with the arrangements in force for preserving order and cleanliness in that penal establishment. At 2 P. M. the party assembled and partook of a handsome and elegant collation, consisting of all the substantials and delicacies of the season. Mr. T. had invited all the Gentlemen at the Station to meet his noble guests. At 4 P. M. His Lordship and family took their departure, carrying with them the hearts and good wishes of all who had the honour and pleasure of seeing them. His Lordship's very kind manner, and the affability of the Miss Edens, put even the most shy and diffident of our Jungle-wallah Moofussilites at his ease, and many a day will elapse before the favourable impression which His Lordship and Family have left on the minds of the residents at Mirzapoor will be erased. His Lordship was pleased to express himself much gratified with his visit. If Lord Auckland had seen the state of the Town some years ago he would have been better able to appreciate the untiring exertions of our able and efficient Magistrate, Mr. W. H. W., under whose regime the town has been most wonderfully improved. This active and public spirited Officer has done more towards the improvement of the town and vicinity in one year, without any aid from Government—except that afforded by some of the prisoners, than the late Local Committee did during the whole period of their existence, with all the Town Duties and Ferry Collections at their command.

The march of the 25th Regiment is expected to be delayed till the beginning of January in consequence of the 68th being detained by the disturbances in Bhopal.

AGRA UKHBAR,—DECEMBER 9.

We publish in our Miscellaneous colums a letter of some interest to the members of the Civil Service. From it we learn, that leave of absence to the Hills is granted to Civilians on the same conditions, and for the same length of time, that it has hitherto been allowed to the Cape; in short, leave to the Hills will be substituted for that to the Cape, to those preferring it. We also understood that parties availing themselves of this alteration, may now draw their salaries monthly, instead of being obliged to wait until the entire period of their leave has expired. By this liberal and fair construction of the regulations for leave, passed by Lord William Bentinck in 1832, the Service will be considerably convenienced, and a fresh impetus given to the growing importance of our Hill stations.

AGRA.—The departure of Sir Charles Metcalfe is positively fixed for the 16th instant. The 18th Regiment under command of Captain Anson will form his escort.

His Honour has appointed the hour of noon, on Monday to receive the address voted to him at the late meeting. parties desirous of it, may accompany the deputation.

On the night of the 21st of November an old procuress left her ward at home, in the Phooluttee quarter of the city, being invited out to some party herself. The chokeedar of the watch found the door of the alley (a cull de sac) in which the woman lived closed, as usual, during the early part of the night, and at the change of watch he made over the charge to the relief, showing him by torch-light that all the doors were closed. This second man found the door of the alley opened. He entered and then discovered the house-door of the *nagikah* open. He called for a woman from a neighbouring house to bring a light, and they together mounted the story where they found the unfortunate girl stretched lifeless with her throat cut, apparently with a knife. The old woman did not return till after she heard of the event. It does not appear that there is any ground for attaching suspicion to the old woman, though she is the only person through whom the probable perpetrator could be got at. It appears that she went away telling the girl, who had been ill and unable to receive visitants, to be on the look out and keep the doors locked; when the latter said that a Hindoo would come, but of this the old woman took no notice. It appears, however, on cross-examination, that the Hindoo had paid visits before to the girl, yet her mistress persists in denying acquaintance with his name or person. Of the purpose of the murderer there is no doubt. He had plied the girl with intoxicating drugs, and had butchered her in a state of insensibility. The drink was found by the bed. The man then tore open the lock of an adjoining chamber, and where he expected to find property; but the rags and refuse of the last 50 years' clothes were all the store to be found. Of these he took some pieces, and from a chamber below, some brass pots, with which miserable booty the wretch decamped. From the trifling nature of the stolen property, there is little chance, it is feared, of discovery.

LAHORE.—The Raja, says the Loodeeanah paper, has just dismissed the Governor of one of his Hill Forts called Sunkur, because that functionary refused to allow Capt. Burnes to inspect the fortifications and interior of the place. This is too civil by half to his new friends the Ferringees.

DELHI.

DELHI GAZETTE.—DECEMBER 6.

WE understand that Government have directed a Line of road to be surveyed, and reported on, for the use of public mails, to and from Calcutta and Bombay. It appears that the road is, at first, to be on a small scale, though well constructed and calculated for horsemen or light carriages.

Captain George Fraser, Assistant to the Resident at Nagpore, has undertaken the construction of that portion of the road, which runs through the Nagpore territory—and a better or abler hand, for the purpose, could not have been selected.

We forgot to mention in our last No. that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief reviewed Colonel Skinner's Corps of Irregular Cavalry at Hansi, on the 14th and the Hurrianah Light Infantry Battalion under the command of Captain Grant, on the 15th of November. The gallant Secunder maintained his well earned reputation; notwithstanding the evident traces of recent illness in many of his men the manœuvres were well and steadily performed. and we understand that His Excellency was very much gratified with all that he saw. When we consider the discussion to which Captain Grant's appointment gave rise, it may be imagined that His Excellency was pleased at finding that, that Officer had exceeded his expectations in bringing the Hurrianah Battalion, (notwithstanding the short period since it was raised, and the distressing sickness which has lately afflicted almost every one at Hansi) into good order.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief arrived at Delhi, on Thursday morning, the 30th November. Major General the Honorable J. Ramsay, Commanding the Meerutt Division, and Brigadiar Fast Commanding at Delhi, with their respective Staff, met His Excellency, about four miles from the Cantonment, and escorted him to his encamping ground, near the Cashmere gate of the City. When the Commander-in-Chief approached his tents a salute of seventeen guns was fired and the flank Companies of the 16th, 38th, and 48th Regiment N. I. under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Moseley being drawn up in front of His Excellency's tent, presented arms.

On Friday morning the troops were mustered, but His Excellency did not see them. In the Evening the Commander-in-Chief, his staff and escort, with the Ladies, dined with Brigadier and Mrs. Fast: between seventy and eighty guests were present at the dinner, after which some quadrilles were danced but the party broke up at comparatively an early hour, as the Officers had to be present on the Brigade ground, shortly after gunfire on the following morning. On Saturday morning the Artillery, Sappers and Miners and three Regiments of Nafive Infantry paraded in Brigade for the grand review.

ULLEE MUSJID.—It is understood that Captain A. Burnes has proceeded from Peshawur to this place; he directed some of the country people to bring him pieces of the stone found in the Koinkheibar; upon some of the stones produced were found writings from the Shastres and idolatrous images, and in others the appearances of leaves and fibrous roots was noticeable, Captain B. preserved several specimens and continued to explore for traces of copper, silver and gold mines, but was wholly unsuccessful; he also caught a number of the fish which abound in the streams of the neighbourhood and had them sundried. Our correspondent in that quarter mentions that the above articles are intended to he dispatched to Calcutta. Some of the workmen employed in repairing the Fort of Futtehgurh found a few ashruffees in their excavations, and took them to Captain Burnes, that gentleman upon examination pronounced taem to be coins of the time of Padshah Secunder, who reigned two thousand three hundred & fifty years ago That in those days the inhabitants of these regious were principally Gheburs (fire worshipers) and used much the same religious ceremonies as Hindoos except that they buried their dead, these people it was who carried on their commerce with ashruffees similar to what he then saw.

MAMOO KHAIL.—Reports from thence state that Sirdar Dost Mohummud Khan, Ruler of Cabul had dismissed Hajee Khan Kakra from his council: the Hajee accompanied by 150 followers commenced plundering the country, yet he really entertained regard & affection for the king of Cabul; upon quitting the latter city he proceeded to Mamoo Khail and took up his abode there. The holder of that fort who was perfectly aware of the rupture between Dost Mahummud and Hajee Khan, sent a messenger to receive and entertain him and further gave him shelter within the for tress. Mean time Mahummud Ukbar Khan a son of Dost Mahhmmud arriving with a force of horse and foot, invested the place, When the assault commenced Hajee Kakra secured the person of his host, the killedar, and delivered it over to the besiegers, also who obtained possession of the fort, after killing and wounding the greater part of its defenders. It is said that 11 lakhs of rupees were taken from that place.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ATLAS.—AUGUST 27.

As every suggestion which has for its object the improvement of the agencies of civilization, is entitled to respectful consideration, whether or not it appears at first sight to contain such elements of good as its projector may suppose, we cannot dismiss without some notice a plan that has just been thrown out in a pamphlet for a new route from England to the East Indies. It is in the shape of a letter to Lord William Bentinck, and its author is Mr. Henry Fairbairn,

The necessity of establishing a speedy means of communication with India is already admitted on all hands, and the line that appears likely to be adopted is by the Red and Mediterranean Seas. Mr. Fairbairn is of opinion that the difficulties and expenses of that route form strong arguments against its adoption, and he suggests another which he says is the "true, natural, secure, speedy, economical, and profitable route to the various nations of the east." Without questioning this panegyric, we will detail his proposed line to our readers in as short a compass a possible.

His proposition is to proceed direct to Vera Cruz, touching by the way at the Azores and the Bermudas, at both of which places supplies of coal could be taken in cheaply. The advantages of this course Mr. Fairbairn considers would be very great; an increase of trade to the Azores, and an immense influx of passengers by the Bermudas which, he anticipates would ultimately become, in the event of a regular communication by steam, the route to Europe from Charleston, and the whole of the cities and sea-ports of the southern and south-western states. Passing from Bermuda to the city of Havannah, he calculates upon taking up a great number of passengers travelling between Havannah and Vera Cruz, and both to and from England. Having reached Vera Cruz, he would convey the mails, passengers, &c. across Mexico to Acapulco, and, as the country is fertile and fuel cheap, he sees advantages by the way that enhance the line considerably in his estimation, especially when he contrasts it with the journey across the Isthmus of Suez over a burning flat 170 miles in length. Arrived at Acapulco, arrangements are suggested for another line of steam-ships in the Pacific Ocean to the various quarters of the East; to China by the Sandwich Islands and the Ladrones, and so to Macao. Thus, there would be four places of deposit for coals—Acapulco, the Sandwich Island, the Ladrones, and Macao, and he proposes that the kind called anthracite coal should be employed, which produces a saving in consumption of twenty-five per cent. But the course to British India would turn off from the Ladrones through the straits of Suragon, by the northern side of the islands of Mindanao and Borneo, and thence to the island of Sincapore, which is distant 2,300 miles from the Ladrones. The distance from Sincapore to Calcutta is 1,200 miles, to Madras about 1,100, and to Ceylon 950. The total distance by this route from London to Calcutta would be about 13,700 miles, while by way of the Red Sea it would be less than 9,000.

To this objection on the surface, Mr. Fairbairn answers by pointing out the advantages in the nature of the seas to be traversed on his route, and the avoidance of the south-west monsoon, which occupies a fourth of the year, and the perilous Bay of Biscay; also the important countries that lie upon the Mexican line, which would be likely to render the speculation lucrative in a mercantile point of view; in addition to all of which he urges the improbability that steam communication with India could ever be profitably supported on the Red Sea route. We will not follow the writer into his further projects for carrying these advantages to New Holland and Van Diemen's Land, but content ourselves with this outline of his mode of communication with India, with which, he observes, "government would not be called upon to interfere, since these things can always be done much more effectually by private individuals." Having explained in minute detail the particular benefits that he expects would result from carrying his plan into effect, he concludes with the following advice to Lord William Bentinck. It will be remembered that the parliamentary committee on the subject of steam communication with India is limited to the consideration of the route by the Red and the Mediterranean seas.

In addressing this pamphlet to your lordship, I beg permission to remark, that it is not for the purpose of craving your assistance to the schen e in any other manner than to propose that your committee should disperse, and interfere no further with the various projects for the establishment of steam communication with the east. The only mode in which you can really advance the cause of steam navigation to the East Indies, is by rendering that country more capable of supporting such undertaking; and this is by giving liberty, food, clothing, and some shadow of a remnant of their own earnings to the miserable population of the east, by settling the land tax every where by throwing open the trade in salt, by retrenchments throughout all the services, and by placing the usurious income of 630,000l. a-year which has been so unjustly given to the East India Company, upon the consolidated fund, upon the same principles of benevolence by which the people of England have recently consented to pay a similar sum for the abolition of similar barbarities in the west. Then the bowels of the country will no longer be torn out, &c.

This is at least a magnificent conclusion to an extraordinary proposition. It is not our intention to give any opinion at present upon this subject. We do not desire to embarrass, by new theories out of season, the onward progress of a measure which has already had great difficulties to contend against. The committee have enough of work on their hands, and it will be time to indulge in further speculations when they have resumed their sittings. But, believing that our friends in the East would be curious to learn something about the plans that were afloat in England to do them service, we thought it would be acceptable to be put in possession of Mr. Fairbairn's suggestions.

ATLAS.—SEPT. 10.

THE number of election petitions, that are getting up in different parts of the kingdom considerably exceed those of any previous election within our memory. A great part of the ensuing session of Parliament will, of necessity, be occupied in trying the right of members to sit in Parliament; and gentlemen who are, probably, disentitled to take their seats, will be required, in a capacity to which they have no claims, to decide upon the claims of others. All this is very contradictory, perplexing, and oppressive. It not only proves that the machinery of representation, which ought to be simple and conclusive, is extremely complicated, but it has the effect of creating indifference on the part of the people, who are thus made to feel that they cannot be certain that the individual they elect will be permitted to represent them.

We shall be told that this vexations litigation cannot be avoided, that it is contingent upon the nature of popular elections, and that some remedy against imposition must be established, in order to ensure the faithful reflection of the enfranchised classes. But why not substitute a preventive instead of a remedial check? Why not discharge this business of inquiry into, and adjustment of, votes before the election as well as after the election? Why suffer the public business to be impeded, whole constituencies to be kept in suspense, and an universal struggle of corruption to go forward, when, by a plain process in the first instance, all this confusion, and delay, and bitter rivalry, might be spared? Under the Reform Bill the counties are thrown into districts—an arrangement which has been found convenient of adoption for other purposes besides elections. Why not institute in the districts a local authority to decide upon the rights of electors, so that when the time arrived to call those rights into operation, no further question should arise? The present system is a system of political deception, immoral in its progress, and uncertain in its issue. Two candidates contest a borough, and one of them is returned by a decisive majority. The defeated candidate, if he be a man of wealth, petitions against the return of his opponent, who if he cannot afford to fight through a committee must, whether he be duly elected or not, resign his seat. The advantage of this method of deciding upon an election is clearly at the side of the rich man; and, as a rich man can sometimes command evidence as well as votes, he has more advantages at his side than may be visible at first sight. The enormous expenses that are thus entailed upon both parties, the increase of hostile feelings which is thus provoked, and the animosity which is thus bequeathed to the next election, are reasons strong enough in themselves to enforce the propriety of establishing preliminary tribunals to decide all questions affecting the franchise, even if there were not stronger motives in the distraction of the time of the legislature to justify sucha measure. It is said that the Reform Bill ought to be reformed: and so far as the rights of the electors are concerned, we heartily concur in the truth of the observation.

STANDARD.—SEPTEMBER, 13.

The "Queen's friends" in Canada have had a severe, but a gentlemanlike, and statesmanlike, reproof from her Majesty's representative. We do not despair of seeing Lord Gosford a good Conservative, upon his return. There is no cure for Liberalism so good as the contemplation of the working of "rascal-rebellion." by one whose judgment is no longer clouded by personal interests or local prejudices. Let Lord Gosford only have time to forget his Irish provincial politics, and we doubt not he will return to Armagh "a sadder and a wiser man." The state of affairs in Lower Canada is, however, too important and too instructive, in many ways, to be passed over without a remark. Lower Canada is the conquered province, and, like all conquered provinces, it possesses no political rights whatever, save such as have been guaranteed at the time of its submission, or conceded of free grace by the victor nation. Great Britain has given to the people of this province a constitution; in our opinion, a constitution more than sufficiently popular. But this is not the question. As a conquered province, Lower Canada is certainly bound to accept, and to obey what ever constitution the conquered province, might impose. A French and Roman Catholic party among the people of Lower Canada, nevertheless, declare that they will not submit to the popular constitution conferred upon them; and, as a means of resistance, safe and economical, they say that they will not support the civil government. The legislature of Great Britain tells them that they shall support it; and that if they do not voluntarily supply the necessary funds, these funds shall be raised by force. And, now, having been urged by domestic and external incendiaries to the very confines of open rebellion, how will the French Roman Catholic faction in Lower Canada decide? They will submit, because they must submit. They are a feeble and contemptible power by themselves; they are hemmed in on three sides—by the sea, the river, and the loyal provinces of Great Britain; and on the fourth side, they have neighbours who love them not, and assuredly will never assist them in a rebellion against this empire. Between the Canadians, and the inhabitants of the northern states of the American Union, there is a strong national, we may almost call it personal, antipathy. But, besides this, the United States generally, and, we may say, more especially the northern states, have no disposition to go to war with this country; the emollient influence of time has subdued the rankling of our old quarrel. As Englishmen and Americans come to know each other better the suspended family affection revives; each of the two nations may, and probably does, think itself the best specimen of the human race; but each certainly thinks the other the second. As our transatlantic brethren form a more minute acquaintance with other nations, they are flattered to recognise the vast superiority of their British kinsmen. We give precedence to these considerations before political arguments, because we are persuaded that among freemen national feeling goes a great deal further than arguments of expediency, or the deductions even of wisdom. But every American must see how very impolitic would be a war with Great Britain. The commerce, the prosperity of the States, the extension of their empire westward—nay, even the preservation of the Union among them,—all are absolutely dependent upon the preservation of peace. But, while they maintain peace with Great Britain—and surely it is the desire of this country that the peace be eternal—the United States may defy every other people even to approach them in war, Mad, indeed, would be the American government, that, for the sake of ading rebels in Lower Canada, should compromise the present political condition of the Union. In aiding the Papineau faction, too, the government of the United States would lay the foundation of much future trouble to itself, by violating not merely the law of nations, but one of the fundamental maxims of of its own constitution. We copy the maxim as we find it in the 734th article of Dr. Duer's "Abstract of the American Constitution:"—

"734. As the general government possesses the right to acquire territory, either by conquest or treaty, it would seem to follow, as an inevitable consequence, that it possesses the power to govern what it may so acquire, especially as the territory, when acquired and held by the United States, does not thereby become entitled to self-government, as a state or as a territory, and is not subject to the jurisdiction of any of the individual states.

No, the United States will be more wise than to plunge into war upon their own frontier, for the sake of raising a precedent fatal to their own power, and their own integrity as a nation. Upon what allies, then, can the rebels of Lower Canada count? It is not uncharitable to surmise upon what allies they did count; they looked to civil war in England, and to rebellion in Ireland, as the opportunity for adopting Mr. Hume's advice, touched in the following paragraph, the writer of which, we hesitate not to say, ought to have been tried for high treason; and if the advice had been brought home to him, ought to have been *executed*:

"Your triumphant election on the 16th, and objection from the Assembly on the 17th, must hasten, that crisis, which is fast approaching in the affairs of the Canadas, and which will terminate in independence, and freedom from the baneful domination of the mother country, and the tyrannical conduct of a small and despicable faction in the colony.—

The expulsion of Mr. Hume from Middlesex, and of Papineau's hired agent, Mr. Roebuck, from Bath, must apprise the rebel faction in Lower Canada, that a diversion in their favour, by civil war in England is no longer to be calculated upon; the nearly certain accession of a Conservative administration renders an Irish rebellion an event almost as distant. The poor fellows—the Papineau rebels, however well-intentioned, must submit to their fate; and the next account from lower Canada will probably tell us that they have submitted. And now, before closing the subject, let us remind the people of England, that with a perfect knowledge of the danger impending over so large a portion of the Queen's dominions

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from the incendiary advice and incendiary practices of Messrs. Hume and Roebuck, Lord Melbourne and his colleagues prostituted the whole influence of the Crown to secure to these persons seats in the House of Commons—to secure to them the opportunity of promoting the Canadian rebellion, and of alienating the province of Lower Canada, for ever, from the British monarchy.

WHY IS THE MELBOURNE CABINET CONSERVATIVE?

The ministers, docile creatures as they are, who "take suggestions as the cat laps milk" with respect to any point which concerns their tenure of office, find that the country, at all events Great Britain, has, somehow or another, grown Conservative. They have not been able to charm it by their Whig-Radical policy. The O'Connell alliance, and the circumstances hitherto have flowed from it, have not found favour in the sight of British electors. Ireland, it is true—thanks to the excellent discipline maintained by the Roman Catholic priests—records a ready approbation of the course which ministers have pursued under the O'Connel guidance; but ministers are well aware that that is not enough. They know that with the House of Lords and a majority of the representatives of Great Britain utterly and indignantly opposed to their course of policy they could not go on. It is therefore necessary for them (if they cannot make up their minds, or make it their convenience, to go out) to take care how they further offend the Conservative feeling of this country. Having got rid of some of their most troublesome and impractica- ble Radical allies, they would willingly take advantage of that circumstance to secure those wavering politicians who are not averse from the kind of popularity which belongs to "Liberal principles," if they could have it without the accompanying dangers and disgusts of Radicalism, The game of ministers will now be "moderation," because the opposite of this would be a losing game for their own personal interes They look over the list of members elected—they turn them this way, and turn them that—and the same conclusion still forces itself upon their minds, that even including the "tail" members, and supposing none of them to be unseated upon petition, they cannot make out a majority of more than thirty-two. Only thirty-two, and these always composed of the Irish members, for the preponderating balance of government! Six members less than the number of paid government servants who have seats in the House! This is their majority in the Commons, and in the Lords, as they well know, not the slightest chance of a majority more than they had in the last reign, except they change their policy, and accommodate themselves to the well known views of those whom they have hitherto ineffectually opposed. These are circumstances exceedingly potential with the present adminstration. It is not for them to sacrifice themselves to political measures of which the nobility and gentry and even mass of the people in Great Britain do not seem to approve. It is true they have been supporting at the elections such persons as Mr. Hume and Mr. Leader—they have given to ultra-Radicals the benefit of "Court Warrants," and Cabinent subscriptions; but since, in spite of the court influence which they expended upon the independence of election, and the money they have devoted to its purity, the elections still weigh conservatively in the balance—they will no longer wage a fruitless war with fate, but very independently and prudently take the hint given them by the people, and become Conservative also. —*Morning Post.*

WORKING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT—DIVISIONS ON THE APPROPRIATION AND THE REPEAL OF THE CHURCH RATES.

When general assertions are made on the side of a question, and contradiction as general opposed on the other disputants who trust not in the trial by wager are want to propose the more logical test of a specific instance. Wherefore, though not unamused by the vague and droll gravity with which the friends of the government assure us that the recent elections have not only made no abatement in its strength, but have actually left it even stronger than before, we will take the liberty of putting the case that a couple of divisions be taken in the approaching session upon two principal questions of the ministerial policy, one Irish and one English—the Tithe Appropriation, and the Church Rate Abolition. In the last division upon Irish Tithe (which was on the 4th of July in last year) the ministers mustered 318, and the Conservatives 292, so that ministers had a majority of 26. By the recent elections) after deducting from the Conservative gain of 24 in Great Britain, the nine seats which in Ireland have been transferred to the Destructives) we shall find the total, gain of the Conservatives to be 15 seats. Now how is this to work in the next division? Why, it takes 25 votes from the majority of 318, which will then sink to 303; it adds 15 votes to the minority of 292, which will then rise to 307; and the whole division is reversed, the ministers being thus no longer in a majority of 26, but the Conservatives in a majority of 4. And this is the question, be it remembered, on which these ministers came into office; their unalterable opinion having been recorded, that without an appropriation of tithe to national education, no final and satisfactory adjustment for Ireland can be effected, and that without satisfactory adjustment for Ireland, no ministry ought to be tolerated in office. Now, then, will they bring on this issue in the approaching session? If they do not, there is an end of the sole pretext on which they were admitted to office. If they do, they are beaten on their own ground, and have no longer even the name of a majority in the House of Commons. Again, in the late division on their plan for the abolition of church rates, (23d and 24th of May last) the ministers mustered 287, and the Conservatives 282; so that ministers had a majority of five. In the next division the effect of the votes for the 15 seats transferred by the last elections to the Conservatives, will be to reduce the 287 of the ministers to 272, and to raise the 282 of their opponents to 297, giving to the Conservatives a majority on the church-rate question of 25 votes. Such are the circumstances under which, with a grave generality, the friends of the government assure us that the elections have left it stronger than ever. —*Times.*

IRELAND.

RUTHVEN AND O'CONNEL.

Mr. Ruthven has addressed a letter to the Trades' Union from which the following passages are extracted:—

"Fellow Countrymen—I cannot express my astonishment at finding that, even with every desire to gratify his malignant feelings, Mr. Daniel O'Connell cannot keep his word—that even by accident he cannot speak the truth. Our language has no term of reproach—the mind has no idea of detestation—which has not already been happily applied to that man and exhausted. In what language can I then speak of so black, so cowardly a tyrant? He is desirous of being your tyrant; he will be so, if you permit it. * * * Men of the Trades Union?—I was a member of your body long before Mr. Daniel O'Connell entered it; the pure love of country and of freedom brought the Trades' Political Union into existence. You are now threatened with slavery? the tyrant counts you as his victims; your chains already forged. I will not be a slave; I inherit my father's spirit, and I can no longer associate with such a man. Ought I to belong to a body of which the tyrant Mr. O'Connell is not only a component part, but the actual president? Above all can I continue so when it is my intention, my fixed and unalterable determination, to expose that prototype of Milton's Lucifer, whom he has described as one who would rather "reign in hell than serve in heaven"—to the modern Lucifer it makes no difference, heaven and earth are to him all the same, provided you come up to his price. Pay him, and while you do so he is your friend, your advocate, or your slave. * * Had I not felt satisfied that the demon of discord would have failed in his objects of redeeming his pledge, in finding among your body a majority, even a unit base as himself to second, much less to carry, my expulsion, I would in my letter in reply to his shameless slander have dared the tyrant (I had almost said in his den); but I awaited with patience the result of his motion, and finding the coward shrunk from the performance of public and solemn pledge. I feel myself bound by the determined spirit of independence I inherit from a bold and brave ancestry, to call upon you to remove my name from your books, or to prove to the world, by an express resolution of your body, that the men of the Trades' Union of Dublin are not the slaves, and will not be the tools, of any man."—*Atlas.*

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

We have Sydney papers to April 25, the *Times* and the *Gazette*. We give some extracts:—"It is quite refreshing," says the *Times*, "to observe the improvements progressing," in every part of Sydney. A very few years ago all the cross streets, such as Druitt-street, Bathurst-street, and others, viz. Clarence and Kent streets, &c., were perfect nuisances, which pedestrians and equestrians are alike happy to avoid; now, many of the worst and most rugged are converted into the best and most level streets in Sydney. From Grose's Wharf at the end of Bathurst-street, the road has been so beautifully levelled by raising the hollow at the west end with the material removed from the hill crossing Kent-street, that the access to George-street and the whole of the town, is perhaps better from Grose's than any other wharf in Sydney. When the excavation its completed across the Brickfield-hill, Liverpool-street will also rival Bathurst street, and in another year or two we shall have plenty of good wharfs." The following description of the Sydney Mall is not without interest:—"The most beautiful and most desirable suburb of Sydney, is unquestionably, and beyond all comparison, that in the immediate vicinity of Woolloomoolloo, and the charming coves known as Elizabeth Bay and Double Bay, respectively; and the road which is incomparably the best and most picturesque round Sydney, on which the cockneys of our young metropolis may recreate themselves by an agreeable airing, is Major Mitchell's new line of road to the Lighthouse and South Head; which, taking a lower level than the old road, and just heading the coves of Woolloomoolloo, Elizabeth Bay, Double Bay (the beautiful site for a new marine village), Rose Bay (near Point Piper), and passing the pretty residence of Mr. Holt, and Mr. Haydon's picturesque and romantically situated cottage, leaving Mr. Wentworth's charming villa of classic nomenclature, *Vaucluse*, and Mr. Horton James's *Boto Fogo*! in the bottom, extends to the Lighthouse to Watson's bay, and to the South Head-land of Port Jackson. To this charming, and in fact to this only road on which the inhabitonts of Sydney can possibly take a ride or drive for pleasure, there is but one obstacle, the sandy knoll of Council Hill, round which the road is now to wind instead of going over, as at present."—A benefit was to be given at the Sydney Theatre for the relief of the female emigrants who had arrived by the Lady M'Naghten, and who were in a deplorable state of distress; the manager, Mr. B. Levey, is well spoken of.—We find some account of the new settlement at Port Phillip in these papers. "While the governor was at Port Phillip, a space of one month, returns were received of the arrival of ninety-eight persons, and about 12,000 sheep. The total number of sheep at present depasturing in this district is estimated at between 80,000 and 100,000. The total population is about six hundred. This is no insignificant acorn, if the oak about to spring from it is to be of corresponding magnitude and importance. The natives, however, will afford some difficulty to to the colony. Mr. Cook, the gentleman in charge of Mr. Steel's extensive property at the new settlement, and Mr. Brown, late of Bagdad, have just arrived in town from Port Phillip. We have seen the latter gentleman, who assures us, that the tribe of natives, who killed the unfortunate Mr. Franks, have declared that they have also killed the unfortunate Mr. Gellibrand and Mr. Hesse. The chief of this tribe said, that quantities of his people had been shot dead by the white people, who pursued them after Mr. Franks had been killed by such blacks—and in consequence of this massacre, his tribe were determined to kill the first white men that fell in their way. An assigned servant of Lieutenant Wood's of West Maitland, was also speared and killed a few days since by a 'poor black.'"

TURKEY, EGYPT, AND CIRCASSIA.

On the 2d instant an envoy from Mehemet Ali arrived in the Turkish capital with dispatches, supposed to be of the highest importance. In anticipation that the interview of his envoy with Achmet Bey would not have produced the desired result, the Viceroy was making warlike preparations in Syria, and the Egyptian governor of that province had impressed all the masons throughout the country, and sent them precipitely to raise additional fortifications on the Caramanian frontier. It appears that the European diplomatists in the Levant must have attached considerable importance to the cruise of Mehemet Alli, for we find that a Russian, a British, and a French man-of-war were respectively watching the movements of his fleet. Some disturbances had taken place at Mytelene, in consequence of the oppsition offered by the Greeks to the officers sent by the Sultan to levy recruits in that island. The Turkish fleet was on the 30th ult. at the Dardanells, and the Egyptian squadron un the 20th off Tenodos. The victory lately gained by the Circassians over the Russian army turns out to have been far more decisive than was at first supposed; the latter having abandoned twenty-six pieces of artillery to their pursuers.

According to accounts of the 15th ult. from Aleppo, the Candiotes are not well disposed towards the Egyptians, and the Viceroy has, therefore, gone to the island to conciliate them by his presence. In the mean time, his minister of commerce. Boghos Bey, is charged with the conduct of his political and diplomatic affairs at Alexandria. All question of a new expedition into Arabia appears to have been suspended, in consequence of the commercial crisis, which has caused many failures, and created a complete stagnation in busines and money transactions.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—AUGUST 19.

FINDING MONEY.—*John Faith* pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with stealing a pocket-book containing 5,800l. in bank notes, cash, bills, and securities, the property and money of Messrs. Roberts, Curtis, and Co. Mr. Phillips, counsel for the prosiner, said that the alleged robbery was committed under very peculiar circumstances. The pocket-book, with its valuable contents, had been dropped in the street by one of the prosecutors' clerks, and found by the prisoner's son. It could not be denied that the prisoner had the means of ascertaining to whom the property belonged, and of restoring it to the proper owner. He had, however, unlawfully converted the money to his own purposes, but had transmitted the bills and securities to Messrs. Roberts and Co., and he, the prisoner, regretted that in an evil hour he had not resisted the strong temptation to apply the cash to his own use. Mr. Bodkin, for the prosecution, said that it was very important to the public to know that no person could appropriate the property of another wherever it might be found. A verdict of guilty was recorded.

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL WRITING.

"The mania of appearing in print is now so great, that people will give their works for nothing; nay, as I have known myself, in some cases, they have actually advanced money to induce the publisher to print them. At first sight, it would appear unfair that the large newspapers should be so favoured; but the large newspapers ought to be favoured, and receive every protection. If any one were to be behind the scenes. as I have been now for some years. and be aware of the outlay of capital, both at home and abroad, by the proprietors of such newspapers as the *Times, Morning Chronicle, Herald* and *Post*. and some of the evening papers, they would then know that the smaller newspapers are pirates, supplying the public gratis with information which have cost the proprietors of the large papers several thousand pounds per annum. The country is much benefitted by the exertions of these proprietors to obtain correct and early intelligence; they have their correspondents at the different metropolises. at 300l. or 400l. per annum each, solely to supply the necessary information. The smaller and weekly newspapers have no such expense; they avail themselves of the exertions and outlay of others. Nothing but the assistance of steam could, indeed, enable the great daily newspapers to accomplish their present task. When the reader calls to mind that the debates in the house are some times kept up till two or three o'clock in the morning; that the reporters relived every twenty minutes have to carry all their communications to the office; that all this matter has to be arranged, put in type and then worked off. and that, notwithstanding this, the double sheet of matter is on thousands and thousands of tables by nine o'clock the next morning, it is really wonderful how it can be accomplished. Saturday night appears to be the only night on which those connected with these immense undertakings can be said to have any repose from year's end to year's end. What a life of toil! what an unnatural life must theirs be, who thus cater during the hours of darkness for the information and amusement of those who have slept soundly through the night, and rise to be instructed by the labours of their vigils! It can be effected in no other country in the world. It is another link in the great chain of miracles, which proves the greatness of England, and every support should be given to the large newspapers. The editors of these papers must have a most onerous task. It is not the writing the leading article itself, but the obligation to write that article every day, whether inclined or not in sickness or in health in affliction, distress of mind, winter and summer, year after year, tied down to one task, remaining in one spot. It is something like the walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours. I have a fellow feeling for them, for I know how a monthly periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself it appears nothing—the labour is not manifest; nor is it the labour—it is the continual attention which it requires. Your life becomes, as it were, the magazine. One month is no sooner corrected and printe ed, than on comes the other. It is the stone of Sisyphus—an endless repetition of toil—a constant weight upon the mind—a continual wearing upon the intellect and spirits, demanding all the exertion of your faculties at the same time that you are compelled to do the severest drudgery. To write for a magazine is very well; but to edit one is condemn yourself to slavery. Thanks be to Heaven, I have passed my own Emancipation Bill.—*Public Ledger, Aug.* 4.

A FLYING MAN.

A VAIN ATTEMPT TO FLY.—The following is the substance of a letter from Dover, dated Wednesday. The mad experiment it describes has been before attempted:—"I have just returned from witnessing the most frightful exhibition I ever saw; it was the attempt of a man to fly, or rather slide down a rope suspended from the heights. He was attired in a loose white dress and a pink jacket, and his costume and appearance in so strange a position had an extraordinary effect. He threw himself boldly from the cliff, but, before he had descended many yards, he stopped, and became perfectly motionless, dropping at the same time two little white flags that he held in his hand when he started. He thus remained in the most horrible situation that can be conceived, until, after a short but fearful pause, some person from the place whence the adventurer started tirew him a rope, which he contrived to lay hold of and fasten round his body. By the aid of this rope and the exertions of his friends above he was rescued from his perilous situation. It is said tha some person succeeded in a similar bold experiment some twelve years ago, and he was prepared, if equally fortunate, to have extended his flight so as as to land at this side of the inner harbour, not far from the further end of Waterloo-crescent."

SUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO FLY.—A letter from the same correspondent, of the following day, says—"The flying man has just made another and more succesful essay. He effected a safe descent in the place where he proposed to come down to yesterday. His name is Courtenay, and he has more than once made smilar experiments. He is the same individual who, twelve years ago, performed this feat with equal success. The rope on wnich he swung was only two inches in circumference. From its great length it appeared insufficient to sustain the weight of his body. His costume was the same as yesterday, and he took such good care of the flags, which he dropped on the first occasion, that he retained them to the moment of his safe descent. There were a great number of spectators present, amongst whom I noticed Lord and Lady Uxbridge, Lord and Lady Poltimore, and the Earl and Countess of Antrim." [It is about a hundred years ago that London was amused by Cadman (the flyer), who descended from the steeple of St. Martin's church into the King's mews at Charingcross. He performed in a similar manner at other places, but finished his career at Shrewsbury by breaking his neck in one of these aërial expedi tions, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Mary Friars, of that town.]—*Atlas*

MISCELLANEA.

The reception of Miss Mary O'Flynn, daughter of Mr. Michael O'Flynn, of Ballymartin, took place in the Convent of Tallow, on the 12th inst. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Foran, Bishop of the Diocese, attended by upwards of twenty clergymen of the neighbouring parishes. There was much for deep and serious contemplation in the scene. A young, beautiful and amiable young lady, of a handsome fortune, and of every accomplishment which would make life agreeable, and be an ornament to society, renouncing the world, leaving parents relatives, and friends, to all of whom she was endeared, to lead a rigid life of religion and retirement.—*Dublin Journal Sept.* 18.

Sir R. Stopford, with the Princess Charlotte, 104, and the Vanguard, of 80 guns, were off Barcelona; the brig Childers landed 300 men near Stijas and a frigate was at Villanueva to protect that place; thus our sailors and marines are again engaged in the civil war. Colonel Wylde is at Madrid to aid Espartero in organizing the defence. The French frigate, Eagle, was in the roadstead of Valencia, which the Carlists were again besieging Cabrora and Pablo Sanz commanding. Slangortera is on the Ebro, and occasionnlly advances to Saragossa, Carlos has appointed Cabrera governor of Arragon, Valencia, and Murcia.

At Barcellona measures were being taken to assemble the central council of Catalonia, and the province of Tarragon has apprised the authorities of its intention to send two representatives to that council. There were on the 15th four British ships of the line in the Barcelona, road viz.—the Princess Charlotte, of 104 guns, and 722 men; the Rodney, of 92 guns, and 720 men, the Asia, of 80 guns, and 630 men; the Talavera, of 74 guns, and 600 men; besides the steamers Confiance just arrived from Malta; the Medea, of four guns and 120 men, and the Scorpion. The English vessels which lately relieved Villanueva and Gelto, cruising off the mouth of the Ebro.—*Atlas*, 4.

DESTRUCTION OF ELLEN'S BOWER BY FIRE.—On Friday last Ellen's Bower, the ideal "Lady of the Lake," which had been erected on Ellen's Isle, and was one of the most favourite objects in the scenery of the Trosachs, was destroyed by fire, and the brand which caused the conflagration was nothing more than a cigar. It appears that some visitors to that interesting spot had left a lighted cigar near the wall on the bower, which had ignited it, and before assistance could be obtained this charmingly picturesque structure was burnt to the ground. The circumstance has caused much regret to Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, under whose care it had been erected.—*Perth Courier.*

DUEL.—A hostile meeting took place early on Friday morning at Wimbledon, between Capt. Alexander Briscoe and Francis Hemings, Esq., of Great Brompton. The first fire being without effect, the seconds interferred, but in vain, and on the second fire Captain Briscoe was wounded in the right arm, and Mr. Hemmings in the left thigh. *They immediately shook hands*, and left the ground, no doubt excellent friends. The cause of the meeting has not transpired.—*Atlas.*

FELO DE SE.—An inquest was held on Thursday, on the body of John Augustus Lasalle, a French courier, lodging at the house of James Milliken, No. 6, Charlotte-street, Blackfriars. He was described as having always been of a lively disposition, but latterly in distress, and that he laboured under disapointment, having vainly expected some remittances from abroad; in his room were found several excellent testimonials to his good conduct from the most respectable persons. As to the manner of his death, the substance of the evidence was compressed into the following brief remarks of the foreman of the Jury. He said, "the act of suicide was a most determined one. The deceased had first converted his handkerchief into a rope, and closely sewn it together. He had then made a complete halter of it; and, after fastening it to the tongs, and securing them well, had tied his own legs and made them fast to the bedstead, to prevent their touching the ground before he put his neck in the slip-noose. The deceased had also taken care to destroy his papers, lock the door, and place the key on his own ring. He was of opinion the man who could do all this with so much deliberation was of sound mind, memory, and understanding." Other jurymen were of opinion the Frenchman was quite same. His acts were not those of a madman. They had frequently seen him and heard him. He was a clear reasoner, and always appeared rational. The Coroner said all the circumstances should be taken together. The deceased had received wounds in his head; he had been disappointed in a remittance, and was in want. This might have preyed on his mind. The very act of suicide was a rash one, and in itself an evidence of insanity. The jury-room was then cleared, and after half an hour's discussion among the jurors, the Coroner was called in, and the following written verdict was handed to him:—"The jury are animously of opinion that the deceased, John Augustus Lasalle, committed self-destruction by hanging himself, and that he was in a sound state of mind at the time." Coroner.—"Then your verdict is *felo de se*?" The Foreman.—"Yes, it is, sir." The Coroner then issued his warrant for the interment of the body according to law, between the hours of 9 and 12 at night, in the churchyard of Christ Church, Black-friars road, without the burial service being read over him. The Coroner said the deceased's effects had become forfeited to the crown, and it was necessary for the jury to make inquiry, and annex their finding to the inquisition. Bridge, the beadle, produced an inventory of the deceased's wardrob and other property, in value about 10l., exclusive of the duplicates, the truth of which he was sworn to, and the jury returned that the articles mentioned were the property of the late John Augustus Lasalle. Mr. Carttar said he must return the inventory to her Majesty's Exchequer, and the property must be delivered to him as the proper officer of the crown.—*Atlas.*

STEAM NAVIGATION TO AMERICA AND INDIA.—The steam ship called the *Great Western* has arrived in the river Thames for the purpose of receiving her engines. She was built at Bristol by Mr. Pattison, and measures about 1320 tons, old tonnage; when first launched she drew eight feet eight inches water abaft, and seven feet eight inches water forward; with 600 tons of coals on board she draws eleven feet inches water in the river Thames, or about eleven feet at sea, which shows that the displacement of the first two feet four inches above the light water-line is equal to 600 tons, and, as she may be safely put down to fifteen feet water, the next four feet will displace at least 1200 tons more, making her total displacement 1800 tons at the lead, which may be thus distributed:—Five hundred tons, for machinery, eight hundred tons for fuel, and the remaining 500 tons for additional stores, merchadise, and passengers. She has now the greater part of her stores on board, as cables, anchors, sails, etc., which of course leaves nearly the whole 500 tons for merchandise and passengers. She is fitting up in a very commodious manner for the convenience of passengers. The saloon will be very lofty and airy, and the state-rooms (sleeping-cabins) are large and convenient. The paddle or main beams are formed of four pieces of timber, each twelve or thirteen inches square, confined together at the ends, and, separated to the distance of six or seven inches in the middle of their length, on the same principle as the bow-beams of Mr. Smart. Her size, when seen by herself, does not appear so great as it really is, and it is only when on board, or seen alongside other vessels, whose size is known, that her magnitude is appreciated. She is nearly as long as the large steam-vessel *Victoria*, now building in the river Thames, but is not so wide nor so deep as that ship—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

A new kind of pocket picking has been just invented, and practised successfully on some unsuspecting phrenologists by one who had the bumps of appropriativeness rather more strongly developed than themselves. While the expectant audience were waiting, the other day, for the lecturers of the phrenological society at the Hôtel de Ville, an individual pointed out to some of his neighbours the remarkable bumps of some casts lying on the table; and, while so doing, borrowed two or three pinches of snuff from their various *tabatières*, which were freely offered by the bystanders. Before the lecture commenced, the obliging stranger went away; and those who had but a few minutes before admired the affability with which he communicated his knowledge, and partook of their snuff, proceeded to take an additional pinch themselves, but, to their horror, found their pocket empty, and their boxes gone after their snuff.—*Galig. Messenger Sept.* 19.

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